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**Instructions for Authors:**

- Manuscripts must be maximum 8.000 words and they will be accepted with the understanding that their content is unpublished and not submitted for publication elsewhere.
- All accepted manuscripts and artwork become the property of the publisher. Abstracts must be around 400 words.
- All manuscripts including title page, abstracts, tables, and

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE  
STUDIES: A MUCH-NEEDED DIALOGUE**

The topic of the June 2018 Volume of the *Journal of Mediterranean and Balkan Intelligence (JMBI)* is **“International Relations and Intelligence Studies: a much-needed dialogue.”** This issue will address a vital theme that the literature has neglected, despite a sustained call for theorization from various scholars (Fry & Hochstein, 1993; Andrew, 2004; Svendsen, 2009; Konstantopoulos, 2015) – setting-up a framework to approach the interaction between International Relations (IR) and Intelligence Studies (IS).

Present-day intelligence is no longer just an outmost secret citadel, but it is the heart of international relations, homeland security and defense policies, as well as foreign policy analysis. The official acknowledgment of intelligence services' international activity by Western countries indicates that the intelligence tradecraft is now a regular practice of states' external action. International organizations are also conveying strong messages about their need to increase intelligence capabilities (NATO) and develop an intelligence policy framework (UN). That being said, intelligence has emerged as a vantage point for the understanding of contemporary international politics and thus can no longer be regarded as the “missing dimension.”

However, IS and IR remain two fields of research in a state of “alarming disconnection” (Aldrich, 2010). IR publications rarely mention intelligence issues or even make reference to the term “intelligence.” Conversely, intelligence is seldom theorized through mainstream theories of IR: realism, liberalism, constructivism, etc. Yet, specific intelligence matters such as covert actions or cooperation take place in the context of international interaction, and therefore become

<p>legends, should be typewritten, one and half spaced (1 &amp; 1/5).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ All margins should be at least one inch and all pages should be numbered consecutively throughout the manuscript.</li> <li>➤ Manuscripts must be submitted electronically in Microsoft Word.</li> <li>➤ Titles must be as brief and clear as possible. On the title page include full names of authors, academic and/or other professional affiliations, email accounts and the complete mailing address for correspondence.</li> <li>➤ All references should be numbered consecutively at the end of the paper (ENDNOTES).</li> <li>➤ In the text, references should be cited by a superior character of the corresponding number. For further information, consult The Chicago Manual of Style, 14th edition.</li> <li>➤ All articles undergo a rigorous double-blind peer review process.</li> </ul>	<p>research topics in IR. Furthermore, intelligence should be studied through the scope of IR theories in order to enhance and develop the understanding of the symbiotic relation between the two. For instance, either through military operations, nuclear proliferation, counter-terrorism or espionage, international relations and intelligence are connected in practice. Based on this premise, both academic fields should, ideally, also be connected through theory and addressed fruitfully by enabling a constructive dialogue between IR and IS scholars. To this end, filling this gap is more than necessary in a context of internationalization of intelligence and diversification of IR actors and resources.</p> <p>This volume aims at engaging readers and authors in a dialogue about ways in which IR and IS can be mutually strengthened and developed via genuine reflections upon, although not limited to, the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze the role of strategic intelligence in the dynamics of 21<sup>st</sup> century IR;</li> <li>• Analyze the application of IR theories to IS;</li> <li>• Benchmark from IR to develop a much-needed theory of intelligence;</li> <li>• Explore the contribution of intelligence tradecraft to international politics;</li> <li>• Investigate the emerging role of cross-border intelligence settings in international relations;</li> <li>• Inquire about the evolution of intelligence agencies as emerging actors in international politics;</li> <li>• Analyze the role of intelligence cooperation in the 21<sup>st</sup> century security context;</li> <li>• Develop a theoretical framework to analyze the role of intelligence in foreign policy decision-making;</li> <li>• Explore connections between IR and the “dirty question” of espionage.</li> </ul> <p>The editors look forward to receiving theoretical and empirical papers, syntheses, expert opinions and book reviews in relation to IR and IS theories, tools, good practices and policies. Contributors are invited to share their expertise on the role of intelligence in 21<sup>st</sup> century international politics, and future shifts in IR matters likely to shape intelligence tradecraft, respectively. On this account, perspectives from both the academic and government environments that address applied and theoretical issues are expected to provide significant approaches on present and future trends.</p>
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<p><b>MANUSCRIPTS</b></p> <p>Maximum 8000 words.</p>	<p><b>ABSTRACTS</b></p> <p>About 400 words.</p>	<p><b>REFERENCES</b></p> <p>Numbered consecutively at the end of the paper (endnotes).</p>	<p><b>MANUAL OF STYLE</b></p> <p>The Chicago manual of style, 14th edition.</p>
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**Final manuscripts are expected to be submitted to the editors by May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2018**, with an expected publication date of **June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2018**.

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